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**Organized Labor in Politics.**  
It is now seen that the visit of the representatives of organized labor to Washington with a memorial complaining of the indifference of the Government and Congress to the interests of labor was preliminary to the issue of the circular letter enjoining the unions of America to use their political influence to obtain legislation desired by them. Their right to do so is incontestable. The method was outlined by the American Federation of Labor in an announcement to the press on March 23, as follows: "The American Federation of Labor's policy of interrogating candidates for public office upon questions affecting the interests of labor and of the people generally will be continued and more aggressively prosecuted." It is the plan of the Federation to obtain the cooperation of such organizations as the Farmers' Granges, the National Direct Legislation League and the People's Sovereignty League of America. Mr. GEORGE H. SHIBLEY, president of the last named organization, which quizzed candidates for Congress in the campaign of 1904 and obtained a great many written pledges, has explained that when the Federation referred to the interests of "the people generally" it promised a campaign "for the immediate establishment of a system whereby the voters in general may instruct by referendum vote." Candidates when forced to go on record, according to Mr. SHIBLEY, "pledged themselves almost invariably for the people's cause." He declares that twelve out of the sixteen Representatives elected in Missouri were enlisted by the Sovereignty League, and that 143 candidates for Congress throughout the country signed written pledges.  
Yet the hundred or more officers of labor unions that visited Washington complained that Congress was lukewarm and that the Labor Committee had been packed against labor (organized). The explanation may be that the interests of "the people generally" are not always identical with the interests of the unions. Indeed, there is an impression abroad that the concern of organized labor for the people generally is never allowed to interfere with the interests of the unions. That may be natural and defensible, and it may account for the failure of a busy Congress to give more of its time and attention to the demands of organized labor than to general legislation.  
No good American will deny the right of an organized body of voters not in the employ of the Government to engage in political work for a legitimate object. By all means let the American Federation of Labor push its propaganda of electing sympathetic members of Congress. If it can vote every union labor man for a proposition or a candidate, well and good. It will not be able to do so without full and free discussion, that is certain. Hitherto the influence of organized labor in elections has not been as potent as the American Federation would have the country believe. The unions include men of all parties, and they vote very much as they please when they get the secret ballot into their hands. Especially is the proposal of Mr. GOMPERS to elect "intelligent, honest, earnest trade unionists" to be commended. The more intelligent the better for the general interest. If the Federation is to go into politics methodically, why not put up organized labor candidates in every district, as they do in England? Then progress could be gauged, and union labor could hold its representatives responsible for their votes in Congress.

**The Triumph of the Liberals in the Russian Election.**

It is already certain that the attempts of reactionaries and conservatives to control the popular branch of the forthcoming Russian Parliament will prove futile. In the city of Moscow on Monday of this week the Constitutional Democrats returned every one of the 160 electors by whom the Deputies to the national assembly will be chosen. That is to say, the old capital of Russia ranges itself by the side of St. Petersburg, where a similar victory was gained last week. Of all the fifty-one provinces in European Russia the conservatives have carried only the province of Tula and the province of Moscow, which must be carefully distinguished from the city of that name. In a word, the wildest hopes of Russian Liberals have been more than realized so far as success at the ballot box is concerned. Events again have worked in favor of Count Witte, as they worked last October, and have justified the request which he is said to have made on Monday, that the Czar would choose one for all between himself and Mr. DURNOVO, the reactionary Minister of the Interior. It seems scarcely credible that in face of the lesson taught by the elections the Emperor NICHOLAS II. will venture to cast his lot with DURNOVO, TREPOFF and IGATIEFF, who are believed to have been urging him to postpone indefinitely the meeting of the Parliament, fixed for May 10, or else to prorogue it immediately after its assembling.

There are those who think it unfortunate for the Russian Liberals that the St. Petersburg Government should have succeeded in obtaining a large loan in advance of the time announced for the meeting of the Imperial Duma. French, English, Dutch and American bankers have agreed, it seems, to make a loan nominally aggregating \$400,000,000, which, however, as the bonds will be issued at 85, will net Russia only about \$400,000,000. If all even of this latter sum were available the reactionists might be able to convince the Czar that a Parliament was superfluous. As a matter of fact, \$125,000,000 must be used to pay the short bonds recently put forth. The remaining \$275,000,000 will by no means suffice to cover the extraordinary expenses incurred in war, in famine relief and in the deficit in the current budget. As we have formerly pointed out, \$400,000,000 will be required for this purpose alone. After meeting pressing demands, therefore, there will be no surplus left in the hands of the Government, which consequently will have no motive for breaking its promise to introduce representative institutions. There seems to have been a good reason for making the loan now, instead of waiting, as was originally proposed, until all past and present loans should have been guaranteed by the national legislature. The French bankers and their coadjutors appear to have been convinced that unless Russia should obtain a large amount of money within a month she would be unable to pay the interest on her outstanding debt, or, in other words, would be driven into bankruptcy.

The elections have brought not a few surprises. The return, indeed, of Professor MILUKOFF of St. Petersburg and Mr. PETRUNKOVICH of Tver, one of whom is likely to be the Parliamentary leader of the Constitutional Democrats, might have been taken for granted. Unexpected, however, must have been the including of two Jews in the Progressive delegation chosen by the province of Grodno. The Jews have been even more successful in the province of Minsk, having elected four out of seven members of the national assembly. No doubt they will manage to secure a good many more representatives in the provinces included within the so-called Jewish pale. The behavior of the peasants must have been in a high degree disappointing to the reactionists. In almost every district they sent to the electoral college the most highly educated persons among their class. Especially was this the case in the Volga region and the central provinces, where famine and agrarian disorder have prevailed. In the border province of Ufa the Orenburg Cossacks, who have been supposed to be devoted to the autocracy, have returned a solid Progressive delegation, consisting of four Russians and six Mussulmans. In the province of Taurida (the Crimea) the peasants chose a Social Revolutionary. In the province of Samara, also, they elected a Socialist by an immense majority.

Under the circumstances it seems to be good advice which Count Witte is said to be pressing on his imperial master, namely, that without waiting for the meeting of the Parliament he issue forthwith, on his own authority, a truly liberal Constitution. It is better to grant reforms voluntarily than to have them wrung from you.

**Morality and the Public Health.**

In the public conveyances throughout the metropolis the health ordinances of the city require that there shall be posted notices to the effect that spitting upon the floor is unlawful and may be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both. Further, it has been or should be made a punishable offence to expectorate upon the sidewalks and streets, or upon floors of public buildings.

The wisdom of these ordinances is now generally recognized for the reason that through the press, from the platform and by the dissemination of printed lectures the people at large have been educated to an appreciation of the dangers of the spread of tuberculosis or consumption. They have learned that the germs of this disease are contained by millions in the matter ejected from the lungs and throat of a consumptive in a single expectoration, which, drying, become mixed with particles of dust, or float free in the atmosphere to be inhaled and thus made agents in the infection of others.

JOHN WESLEY, the founder of Methodism, sounded the keynote of modern hygiene when he paraphrased BACON's epigram as "Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness."

The surgical practice of to-day and the tremendous strides that have been made in this department of science are based upon this maxim. Listerism and asepsis are only new words for cleanliness.

The astonishingly low death rate following wounds received by Japanese soldiers in the late war with Russia is accounted for in great measure by their extreme personal cleanliness. The orders of the medical staff were as implicitly obeyed as those given by the officers of the line. Before going into the great battle of the Sea of Japan and before the engagements on land every Japanese sailor and soldier was made to wash his body thoroughly and to put on clean underclothes.

The moral life is just as essential to the protection of the body from disease as is personal cleanliness.

There are diseases of which the general public knows little or nothing which in their results are as disastrous to life, to health and to happiness as is consumption, which, on account of its destructiveness, has been justly named "the Great White Plague."

Should they not be taught to realize the gravity of these constantly increasing dangers which threaten our modern social organization?

Plain speech is sometimes necessary. Can one doubt for a moment that if mankind were aware of the fact that 90 per cent. of all cases of locomotor ataxia and most of the paralytic attacks, that so per cent. of all the deaths from inflammatory diseases peculiar to women, at least 50 per cent. of all the operations known in gynecology, as well as 30 per cent. of all the blindness in infancy and childhood, were due to these diseases, transmitted by men as a result of immoral sexual association, can one believe for a moment that with this knowledge

in mind the public would not take steps to lessen the possibilities of these infections?

There is in New York city an organization known as the Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, which has undertaken the delicate and difficult task of enlightening the public upon this important subject. It is entitled to the moral support of all persons who have at heart the welfare of mankind.

**From a Chicago Youngster.**

Chicago is suffering from her new post office, situated in the Federal Building that was begun in 1897. The structure is "a dream of architectural beauty," but the mail is sorted in rooms "dark and congested" and is delayed frequently from twelve to twenty-four hours, the clerks must work overtime, and the employees and business community long for the old quarters on the lake front, which were not particularly handsome but were well adapted for the use to which they were put. To return to the old quarters is out of the question and therefore Chicago wants more money for clerks and improvements absolutely essential if the business is to be carried on as it should be. In support of these demands the Hon. CHARLES MCGAVIN, who got into Congress most unexpectedly in 1904, addressed the House on April 6. A plain, businesslike appeal he made, setting forth in detail the needs of his city. Attempting to place the responsibility for the existing conditions he said:

"The question has been asked numerous times as to who is responsible for the conditions which prevail in Chicago, and it is usually sought to shoulder a great part of the responsibility upon the architect and the contractors. They may be to a measure responsible, but there are also other causes. The present post office in Chicago, having been begun in 1897, following the panic of the immediate preceding years, it was impossible for the Treasury Department or the contractors to anticipate the great prosperity that was to come soon to this country. It was just as impossible for them to foresee the enormous increase in the post office business of Chicago as it was for you and I, Mr. Chairman, to have harbor a thought that out of the black mist of business chaos and disaster should rise the sun of prosperity, more radiant in her beauty, more magnificent in her splendor and more constant in her devotion than she had ever been since her amorous lips first kissed the cheek of this blushing young representative."

The Republican Representatives assembled in the Congress of this blushing young republic applauded Mr. MCGAVIN. The Democratic Representatives did not. Mr. MCGAVIN has reached the age of 32. His district is normally Democratic by 8,000, yet he carried it by 7,000 plurality. His oratorical ability is as yet unknown to the nation at large. Perhaps he will not be returned to the Sixtieth Congress, but a man who can find such rhetorical inspiration in the cramped and unsatisfactory quarters of his post office certainly deserves reelection.

**Exit the Muck Rakers.**

On Saturday the President is to pronounce the formal address at the grave of the Man With the Muck Rake. These gentlemen who have occupied so much of the attention of the people have had their day. They have immolated themselves on the altar of their own activities. It was a great day while it lasted, but it became too hot. The Muck Rakers worked merrily for a time in their own bright sunshine, and an unthinking populace applauded their performance. Now there are few to do them reverence. They themselves are to be shrouled out with the aid of the vigorous Executive elbow.

These rather too strenuous reformers thought they saw the wicked flourishing like green bay trees, saw the national Capitol as a white sepulchre full of all uncleanness, and could discover no good in anything or anybody. 'Tis a wicked world no doubt, and the times are perhaps a little out of joint; but the Muck Rakers have failed to show that the best way to cure a patient is to tell him how frightfully ill he is. So they pass. The funeral will be largely attended, but few will weep.

For almost a third of a century FRANK P. CHURCH was a leading editorial writer in the service of this newspaper. The late CHARLES A. DANA had been in control of THE SUN for only about five years when Mr. CHURCH began to contribute to the columns of this paper. How well he served the readers of THE SUN during that long period of professional activity, with what truth of perception, vigor and originality of thought and excellence of literary art he did his share of the work that is merged in anonymity once every twenty-four hours, few can understand who are able to distinguish the individual features that make the composite. At this time, with the sense of personal loss strong upon us, we know of no better or briefer way to make the friends of THE SUN feel that they too have lost a friend than to violate custom by indicating him as the author of the beautiful and often republished editorial article affirming the existence of "The Sun," in reply to the question of a little girl. These were his concluding lines:

"You may tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived, could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love, romance can push aside that curtain and view and picture the supernatural beauty and glory beyond. It is all real! Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding."

"So say, dear friend, thank God! he lives and he lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia, may ten times ten thousand years from now, he will continue to make glad the heart of childhood."

In the modernization of China the development of the railroads of the ancient empire is an important factor. A law recently enacted by the Chinese Government calls for the taking up by purchase and condemnation of all railroads in the country now under the control of foreign capitalists, and for the granting of further railroad concessions to foreign promoters. China means to run her own railroads and thus open up that vast mysterious "interior" to the commerce of the world.

As a preliminary to the process of Government acquisition two Chinese commissioners, TUNG CHAO HU and HE TUNG, are now in this country to study our systems of railroad construction and management. Mr. TUNG is president of the Szechuen University, a technical college, and is super-

visor of the south China railroads. Mr. HU is a recent graduate of Cornell University. He is chief engineer of the Hankow and Szechuen railroad, and, according to the Cornell Sun, his book on railroading is the first of the kind ever published in the Chinese language.

The admirable picture of the "Observatory" on Mount Vesuvius which our esteemed neighbor the Tribune printed yesterday loses somewhat in value from the fact that it is not the Observatory, but only the discarded lunch counter establishment at the lower Funicular station.

JADAM BRER was jesting with a sacred subject when he suggested the division of Texas into four States. Has he so soon forgotten the oration of Mr. BAILEY, concluding: "Mr. President, if I might be permitted to borrow the apostrophe to liberty and union pronounced by a distinguished Senator, I would say of Texas: She is one and inseparable, now and forever."

Anti-dynastic uprisings in China are much more frequent but probably no more real than peach crop failures in Delaware. The movement most recently reported from the province of Honan can't be very serious, with the peasants fleeing to the Government strongholds so that they won't be forced to join the revolutionary ranks.

MARK TWAIN's book which he sent to MAXIM GORKY, and which the Russian Government mutilated before delivery for fear that it contained revolutionary sentiments, must have been "Tom Sawyer," in which the King and Duke got so uncomfortably royal on the raft that Tom and the runaway colored gentleman maroon them and steal down the Mississippi without them.

When ARTHUR NIKISCH demands \$50,000 for his services as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for one year he shows a complete understanding of musical conditions in this country to-day. They have changed since he was here. Conductors, with or without a baton, did not then receive \$20,000 for a season's work. They were formerly worth half as much. So long as that sum has been promised to one foreign conductor, Herr NIKISCH has not overrated his value in the least. His demand has, at all events, the justification of his high place among European musicians and the great demand for his services abroad.

We distinctly affirm the right of workmen to combine for mutual well being. At the same time we protest against any interference with the right which every man has to work when, where and for whom he pleases.—New York East Methodist Conference.

Capital as well as organized labor indorses the first proposition, but whenever organized labor lines up against the open shop it disputes the second. In fact, it is a cardinal principle of unionism that free labor is prejudicial to its interests. The success of that principle would mean socialism in the end.

Neither FOLK nor JARVIS would be where they are now if it had not been for what the President calls the muck rakers. But the muck rakers, the architects of their own political fortunes, and they owe nothing to the professional muck rakers whom Mr. HARPOON calls "we journalists."

**TRUE AMERICANS.**

Legal Citizenship Alone Does Not Confer the Title.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—C. M. Miller needs to be reminded that it is not necessary to be born in this country in order to be an American. Some of the greatest Americans were foreigners by birth. How would the Federal army have fared if the great war without it had been fought by foreign troops? How would the ships of the North have fared without the Monitor, the work of that celebrated American, but Swede by birth, John Ericsson?

TO BE AMERICAN a man must be imbued with the spirit of Americanism. There are many men who were born on the soil and are not Americans. An American is one who is by accident, a better American than one who is by accident.

An American is one whose heart beats true to American principles, no matter where he was born. ALAN J. GORDON, Farmville, Va.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Are Americans like the Anglo-Saxon race or what race are they like? I have lived in the States twenty-two years, and I more I study Americans the more I love them. I have seen the English as a Chinaman is from a Japanese. I don't mean in speech or knowledge, but I mean in the essentials that make up the man or woman.

My opinion is that the English and Americans are more like Hebrews or French than any other nationality. They are altogether too businesslike to be like the English, and they are too quick to be like the German. I am sure that the English of the real Americans can claim that their ancestors were here a hundred years ago. Anybody under that is merely a fake American, and is really a foreigner, although he is in the United States a genuine American. F. CANNIS, BROOKLYN, April 9.

**FROM BATHHOUSE JOHN.**

The Latest Production of His Muse Published at His Request.

CITY OF CHICAGO, COUNCIL CHAMBER, CHICAGO, April 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I take pleasure in having my latest poem, entitled "Holding Hands in the Moonlight," which was printed for the first time in to-day's Record Herald.

Thanking you for past favors in giving editorial space to my poetry, I am sure that you will merit my approval. I am, yours truly, JOHN J. COBURN, Alderman First Ward.

**HOLDING HANDS IN THE MOONLIGHT.**

From the Chicago Record Herald.

I held her hand that summer eve—the silver moon was shining bright— Her soft black eyes gazed into mine and seemed to say "You're right, all right." Adown the lane we slowly strolled—'twas an "old-fashioned" night— When Gwendolyn and I held hands while walking in the pale moonlight.

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**OUR PHILIPPINE TRADE.**

WASHINGTON, April 11.—In all of the statistics of our overseas trade nothing is more evident than the fact that something is wrong in our commercial relations with the Philippine Islands. Inasmuch as it is probable that there will again be an appropriation for special trade agents, attention is called to the desirability of despatching one of the most competent of these gentlemen to Manila and thereabouts to see why the little brown brother buys so much from other people and so little from those who are responsible for his political, physical and moral welfare.

The record of our sales to the Philippine Islands for the last four years stands as follows:

1902.....	\$7,244,324
1903.....	4,748,252
1904.....	5,040,579
1905.....	5,750,660

This is a most unsatisfactory showing in total amount and quite discouraging in relative increase. Meanwhile the merchants of the islands have been buying in other markets on the following scale:

1902.....	\$29,168,336
1903.....	24,674,911
1904.....	24,474,911
1905.....	Not yet received

If there were any way of distinguishing the imports from the United States it would probably be found that a large share of those wares is taken by the Americans resident in the islands, while the heathen in his blindness is content to feed and clothe himself from the products of alien markets. Another striking feature is the fact that the total volume of trade does not increase and multiply as it ought. There is even a suspicion of stagnation about it. Our 1,000,000 of impetuous people in Porto Rico bought from us during 1905 alone only a little less than we sold to the 7,500,000 people in the Philippines during the last four years. The total imports of Porto Rico have increased from \$14,500,000, in 1902, to \$19,000,000, in 1905. But Porto Rico has free trade with the home market, or, in other words, the tariff is not a barrier. Something might be done to put a better front on the Philippine commercial exhibit by passing the Payne bill with an amendment which would read: "All articles of merchandise which are the product of the soil or industry of the Philippine Islands shall enter the United States free of duty." It has been shown beyond a reasonable doubt that such a course would work no injury whatever to any American interest, and would be a most profitable consideration, this would seem to be good business. It is about time for signs of a dividend on our Philippine investment.

**The Next House.**

From the Wall Street Journal.

The present House of Representatives is composed of 252 Republicans and 138 Democrats, giving a Republican majority of 114. Mr. Clegg, of Mr. Hearst, or Mr. Hearst and Mr. Griggs, in order to capture the next House, will be the Sixtieth Congress, will be compelled to pass fifty-eight seats and not lose a single vote. It is a fair sample of a political revolution.—THE SUN.

So it would, so it would. But—and this is a point which THE SUN overlooks—political revolutions are by no means a rarity in this country. We have had a steady succession of them. It might be said they come with almost the regularity of financial panics.

Take the political revolution that occurred in 1902. Two years before the Democratic candidate for President had swept the country, and the House of Representatives had elected 219 Democrats, 120 Republicans and 12 Populists. Yet in 1904 there was a swing the other way, and a complete reversal of fortune, and in the Congressional elections of that year the Republicans elected 244 members, against 110 Democrats and 7 unattached. In other words, the Republicans gained 130 seats in the House of Representatives, and the Democrats lost 134 seats.

If it is argued that this election took place in a year of profound national prostration and that so many millions of dollars were lost, and that the country was in a state of chaos, and that the administration, this objection may be met by going back to the general election of 1892. Two years before that a Republican President had been elected, and yet of 138 Democrats and 138 unattached. Yet in 1892 there was a political revolution that resulted in the election of 194 Democratic members of the House of Representatives, against 119 Republicans and 11 unattached. It is of interest to note that in this case the Democrats gained 75 seats, or one more than was necessary for them to gain this year in order to control the House of Representatives.

There are not a few points of resemblance between the conditions in 1892 and those in 1906, both being years of great financial and industrial prosperity, both being years of Republican administration, and both years of sharp division in the Republican ranks.

It is indeed a great task that lies before the Democratic party to capture 58 additional seats in the House of Representatives. It is too early as yet to say whether they can accomplish it or not; but it is wrong to take it for granted that the feat is impossible. There are many indications of political restlessness among the people. There are many indications of a change in the leadership of the party. It is the part of wisdom for business interests to be prepared for them.

**Cruelty and Wastefulness at a City Dump.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The pier at Seventy-ninth street and North River is occupied by the New York Contracting Company under lease. The company maintains a dump for ashes, dirt, etc., and through an arrangement with the city the latter discharges the contents of ash carts into the company's dumps. In order to do this the carts drive up a steep incline until the top platform is reached, where they back up to a stringpiece and are sliding into the scow.

This platform is a very flimsy affair, and the stringpiece is quite low—not high enough to resist the loaded cart. The result is that very frequently the carts slide over the edge and fall into the water below. In almost every case a horse is killed. This has occurred probably eight times in the last year, and in each case the city has been made to pay the cost of the animal.

Nothing has been done thus far to prevent this butchery, and I often wonder how long it is going to continue without some action being taken by the responsible party or parties to stop it.

It was only Saturday last a horse fell over the edge of the cart running through the dock, necessitating the death of the animal. The horse was killed, and his leg being broken a doctor was called, and as he happened to have no pistol with him he used a long instrument in the shape of a needle for the purpose of stabbing it to death. After picking the horse for a couple of hours he finally died. About two months before he died, immediate death resulted from the breaking of a leg from a fall, and so it has been going on for many months.

**The "New England Primer."**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In THE SUN of March 25 appeared an article on the "New England Primer." I have a copy of that famous little book, a reprint of the edition of 1777, dated 1844. In its publication there is a statement taken from an almanac in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, partly as follows:

There is now in the press and will suddenly be given a second impression of the "New England Primer."

This is only a portion of the statement, and I give it to you as showing about the time when the primer was issued, the almanac being dated 1691.

K. L. HOLCOMB.

**Wanted to Know.**

Pa—Well! Johnny—How do you ball the chauffeur out of a motor boat?

**Impartial.**

The rain on just and unjust falls. You may depend on that. And equally does it pursue The paid and unpaid hals.

**IN THE ANTHRACITE REGION.**

The Outlook Described As Not Favorable to Peace.

SCRANTON, April 11.—The anthracite coal situation is probably in its most critical state at this writing. Mr. Mitchell has already ordered a strike, under the euphonious phrase "suspension of work," which of course causes a smile but deceives no one. The mines generally are idle, mining properties are guarded by armed men, workmen independent of union membership are set upon, beaten, threatened; thousands indirectly connected with or dependent upon the mining industry have been thrown through work and business of many kinds has suffered seriously.

In short the strike is on and the only question is as to its continuance.

Apparently the storm center of the struggle is in New York city, the parties thereto being Mr. Mitchell's committee and two committees of operators—one composed of Mr. Baer and his associates, the other of some fifty-seven independent operators, whose spokesmen just now are Mr. Mitchell's committee. Mr. Baer's forces and Mr. Mitchell's have been engaged in discussions; and at last a shot has been fired by the independent operators, practically all of whom live in the anthracite regions close to their mines. They are not in daily and nightly contact with actual existing conditions, these independent operators know the situation and its dangers far better than some of the other gentlemen whose business compels them to be in New York City and Philadelphia.

Mr. Clegg, Mr. Ashley, John Markle and their associates know the sound of rifle shots, the roar of mobs, the flare of burning breakers; and they face the situation with a calmness and a courage that is not to be expected of men who have been in the coal mines for years. In the signed report sent to New York on Tuesday, they declare that none of them has forgotten "the fearful events of 1902, when men who were driven to the wall by famine sought to go to work were wounded, maimed and even murdered."

It is generally believed, by the way, that during the strike of 1902 the astounding number of twenty-one murders were committed. Of these thirty-one murders, thirteen were men and lads were not members of Mr. Mitchell's band of philanthropists, but were individuals who claimed their right to earn a living under conditions of liberty and independence. They were not members of Mr. Mitchell's band of philanthropists, but were individuals who claimed their right to earn a living under conditions of liberty and independence. They were not members of Mr. Mitchell's band of philanthropists, but were individuals who claimed their right to earn a living under conditions of liberty and independence.

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